HTML Styles

The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

Example

I am Red

I am Blue

I am Big

The HTML Style Attribute

Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute.

The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

```
<tagname style="property:value;">
```

The *property* is a CSS property. The *value* is a CSS value.

You will learn more about CSS later in this tutorial.

Background Color

The CSS background-color property defines the background color for an HTML element.

Example

</body>

Set the background color for a page to powderblue:

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
This is a paragraph.
</body>
Example
Set background color for two different elements:
<body>
<h1 style="background-color:powderblue;">This is a heading</h1>
style="background-color:tomato;">This is a paragraph.
```

Text Color

The CSS color property defines the text color for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>This is a paragraph.
```

Fonts

The CSS font-family property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>This is a paragraph.
```

Text Size

The CSS font-size property defines the text size for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>This is a paragraph.
```

Text Alignment

The CSS text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>Centered paragraph.
```

Chapter Summary

- Use the style attribute for styling HTML elements
- Use background-color for background color
- Use color for text colors
- Use font-family for text fonts
- Use font-size for text sizes
- Use text-align for text alignment

Exercise:

Use the correct HTML attribute, and CSS, to set the color of the paragraph to "blue".

